

GLOSSARY

Total LCP: This term refers to a Local Coastal Program (LCP) or an LCP segment that includes both the Land Use Plan (LUP) and Implementation Plan (IP).

LCP and LUP counts: There are currently 75 cities and counties either totally or partially within the California coastal zone and therefore subject to Coastal Act requirements. The Coastal Act, however, allows local governments, under certain conditions and subject to Commission approval, to divide their jurisdictions into geographic "segments" for purposes of preparing the LUP and IP components of LCPs. This is why the report refers to 128 LUP segments.

In addition, each LCP contains two components: the Land Use Plan (LUP), and the Implementation Plan (IP) to carry out the LUP. Most local governments have elected to prepare their LUPs first and, once certified by the Commission, then begin work on the IP portion. Some have prepared both components simultaneously as a "total LCP."

LUP: Refers to the Land Use Plan component of an LCP and includes land use designations and policies in sufficient detail to indicate the kinds, location, and intensity of land uses. It also includes resource protection policies. Preparation of the Land Use Plan is occasionally referred to as Phase II for grant purposes.

IP: The Implementation Plan component is referred to as Phase III for grant purposes, and is the component of an LCP that contains the ordinances, regulations, or other enforcement mechanisms used to implement the LUP. This component is also commonly referred to in LCPs as "zoning," "implementing ordinances," "implementing action phase," or "implementation program."

LCP Segment: The Coastal Act allows local governments to prepare their LCPs in geographic segments when the Commission finds that all applicable Coastal Act policies can adequately be addressed both within the geographic segment and in the other areas within the local government's jurisdiction for which an LCP must also be prepared. The Commission may then review and approve such geographic segments separately when they are submitted. (Note: For purposes of record keeping, non-segmented LCPs are counted as one segment in compiling the overall segment total.)

Suggested Modifications (or mods): Under the Coastal Act, the Commission can only approve or deny an LCP (LUP or IP). The Commission may, however, deny and then approve an LCP together with suggested modifications, which, if accepted by the local government, will result in the LCP's certification without the necessity of the LCP having to come back before the Commission. If not accepted, the Commission's approval lapses after six months, and any subsequent LCP is considered a resubmittal.

Effective Certification: This term means that the last formal step in the LCP process has been completed and that the local government can assume coastal permit-issuing authority. "Effective certification" occurs when the Commission concurs with the Executive Director's determination that the

local government has formally adopted both components of the LCP, including any suggested modifications, and that they are adequate to carry out Coastal Act policies. In some instances there is a delay in the local government's actual assumption of permit-issuing authority due to the need to train local staff and other preparatory steps. "Effective certification" also occurs for an LUP component after either a city or county has accepted any suggested modifications, or the Commission certifies the LUP without suggested modifications.

ED Checkoff: This term means that the Commission's Executive Director (ED) has determined that a local government's action to accept suggested modifications adopted by the Commission is legally adequate.

Area of Deferred Certification (ADC): This term refers to an area that has not been officially segmented for purposes of LCP preparation and where both the LUP and IP portions have been deferred to some future date, or in some cases denied in geographic part. The concept arose in response to a situation where all LCP issues had been resolved except for an unresolved geographic area. To avoid delay in certifying the balance of the LCP, the geographic area of controversy was removed for later action or denied, and thus became a deferred area. Where an ADC has been subsequently resolved it is so noted.

There are a number of areas within the Coastal Zone that for one reason or another have not been included in an LCP (or any segment thereof) and will need to be addressed at some time in the future. These are named and included in the text of this report.

Amendment: All amendments to certified LUP portions and total LCPs have been listed chronologically. Please note that where the wording "Approved (w/ suggested mods)" follows an amendment listing, this amendment is not effective and has not been incorporated as a part of the LCP unless followed by the additional wording "ED Checkoff" (see above). Records on the number of amendments are based on each individual Commission action on an amendment, be it major, minor, or de minimis. Section 30514(b) of the Coastal Act limits the number of major amendment requests to three submittals per calendar year, but allows an unlimited number of minor submittals. There are, however, no limitations on the number of individual items included in each amendment submittal, be it major or minor.

Hannigan Permit Authority: Refers to a 1982 amendment to PRC 30600.5 authored by Assemblyman Hannigan, which enables a local government to assume coastal permit-issuing authority after only its LUP has been certified but before its total LCP has been effectively certified. Coastal permit and appeals procedures differ somewhat from those after completion of a total LCP. No local government currently uses this legislation, although a number have done so in the past.

Local Government Post-Certification Permit Activity: The Commission, under both the Coastal Act and its federally approved program, has the responsibility to monitor local coastal permit activity. Local decisions made pursuant to an effectively certified LCP, as well as decisions made by any jurisdiction having interim permit authority, are monitored in the Commission's Post-Certification Program. Maintaining information on all coastal permit applications processed by local governments aids in evaluating the effectiveness of the regulatory process in meeting the objectives and goals of the certified programs.

Statistics on local decisions have been reported to the federal Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management beginning with the second quarter of 1982. The tables show the cumulative total of local coastal permits and appeals reported to the Commission from the date of effective certification through the current fiscal year. Where categorical exclusions are in effect, certain categories of development are not subject to coastal permits. Thus, the number of local permits reported by any given jurisdiction may not reflect all development activity in that jurisdiction.

If you have any questions about this report or require further information, please contact Liz Fuchs in the San Francisco office at efuchs@coastal.ca.gov or (415) 904-5287, or staff in any of the other offices listed below:

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